

IN THE MACHINERY PALACE

ONE-THIRD OF THE SPACE GIVEN TO THE

AMERICAN EXHIBIT.

FEATURES OF AN IMPRESSIVE DISPLAY IN ALL

SORTS OF MECHANICAL CONTRIVANCES—

INNOVATIONS IN THE PRINTER'S ART—

—THE ELECTRICAL EXHIBIT.

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Paris, May 26.—The Machinery Palace of the

Exposition is the largest building ever constructed

under a single roof. A remarkable feature of the

building is that the roof has no interior support,

except twenty great arches, hinged at the foundation

plates and apex so as to provide for expansion

and contraction under changes in temperature.

The roof is glazed. The lower panels are decorated

with heraldic designs. The ends of the building

are filled with toned glass. Light is abundant,

and the effect of the decoration is magnificent.

The length of the building is nearly 1,400 feet,

its width 870 feet, and its height 170 feet. Its

gallery thirty feet from the floor extends the

entire length on both sides. At the four corners

are steam generators for driving the entire ma-

chinery. The power is communicated by shafting

placed on four rows of trestles lying parallel

with the length of the building and placed in

subways. The engines are now working and there

is more power than is required. An idea of the

colossal character of the Exhibition may be gained

from the fact that the power available this year

is four times as great as that furnished during

the Exhibition of 1878.

The American machinery exhibit occupies one-

third of the entire space in this building, and is,

in all respects but one, more imposing than the

exhibit at any previous international exhibition.

The exception is in agricultural machinery, in

which we do not show progress corresponding to

that manifested in other lines. We are indeed

at a double disadvantage in this, for besides

exhibiting nothing notably new, European nations

have been successfully overhauling us in the pro-

duction of our own machines. This is especially

true of Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria

and Switzerland. In this respect, as in others

of equal importance, we have supplied Europe

with ideas. It will be remembered that Cyrus

McCormick failed to secure in the

United States the adoption of his

agricultural machinery until after its exhibition in

London in 1851. That international exhibition

inspired a new era in machinery. In 1867

Thomas R. Pickering, engineer and inventor, who

has been the chief promoter of machinery for the

United States at the successive exhibitions at

Paris, Vienna, Philadelphia, Melbourne and New-

Orleans, brought about the exhibition of one fifty-

horse-power Corliss engine in this city. This

engine was sold to a Frenchman. To-day, if no

American machinery occupied the space allotted to

the United States, the entire area could be filled

up with the modifications of the Corliss engine

manufactured by Europeans. Two-thirds of the

steam engines exhibited are of the Corliss pattern.

In 1867 there was an exhibit of machine tools by

Brown & Sharpe, of Providence. They were all

sold. To-day, tools made after the Brown &

Sharp patterns by Europeans are universal in the

exhibition.

When the model of the yacht America was

shown in the United States it was rather scoffed

at. Its superiority was promptly detected by

British builders, and it is now becoming a model

on the Clyde.

When the International Congress of Civil, Me-

chanical and Mining Engineers meets here next

month it is apparent that the chief pleasure of the

American delegation, numbering nearly 300, will

be to point out the docility with which American

mechanical ideas have been adopted by other

countries. These ideas are paramount. Within

obvious limits they relate chiefly to steam engines,

air compressors, machine tools, machinery for

forming sheet metal, for rolling metals into forms,

for making paper bags, machinery for working on

rock and stone by means of compressed air, for

making wood screws by rolling instead of forging,

for cutting the threads, and wood-working ma-

chinery.

A Baldwin gas engine, built by Otis Brothers,

attracts attention by employing gas to run a

the coating of the phonographic cylinder which

will materially improve the quality of enunciation.

The new cylinders are on the way here, but the

nature of the discovery is withheld to insure its

patent.

In the American development of electricity, com-

merce preeminently in the French, science, espe-

cially chemistry and applied mathematics. In the

French exhibit, however, there are many practical

machines in which it is employed, such as a rolling

bridge for carrying and weighing, a steam-dyn-

amograph machine, a simultaneous telegraph and

telephone, and a telephone and microphone, an

autographic telegraph, electric trumpets, an elec-

tric organ and an electric piano and harp, a ma-

chine for measuring the resistance of electricity, and

an electric elevator.

Among the less imposing but not less ingenious

machines which are looked upon as Yankee in-

novations by Europeans are machines for salting and

coloring butter. Chief interest is attached to a

machine for desalting and automatic weighing, an

automatic American machine for making cork-

screws out of wire, a machine for weaving the cov-

ering on rubber hose, and a bonbon machine.

The French exhibit is practically unrepresented in the

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THE BURIAL OF DR. CRONIN.

MANY THOUSANDS FOLLOW THE BODY TO

THE GRAVE.

IRISH-AMERICAN ORDERS AND WORKINGMEN'S

SOCIETIES IN THE PROCESSION—THE MURDER

ONLY ALLUDED TO IN GENERAL TERMS

IN THE FUNERAL SERMON.

Chicago, May 26.—The body of Dr. P. H. Cronin

lay in state in the Cavalry Armory on the Lake

Front, the most central point in the city, and there

until this morning the morbid and curious, with

the dead man's friends, made their pilgrimages.

Armed sentries from the Hibernian Rifles stood, arms

at rest, at each corner of the raised platform on

which rested the coffin. A crayon portrait of the

dead man, draped in black, stood near the coffin.

A huge cross of white pinks and marguerites, woven

in with smilax, was at the head of the bier, and a

harp and smaller cross stood at the foot. A

candelabra with seven tapers flickered in front of

the cross; ropes of green smilax and white roses

bordered the coffin and the platform. The crowd

was so packed that it was impossible to get near

the coffin. A canopy of American flags hung above

the bier, and festoons of black and white twisted

banners above it.

A crowd that jammed Michigan-avenue, stood before

the armory. The police kept a passageway open for

those who wished to enter the hall. For three hours

the procession, in double file, marched across the

platform. Only the picture and the silver plate

remained from the coffin and the platform. The

P. H. Cronin was buried in the Catholic cemetery

of the Hibernian Rifles and the Catholic cemetery

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SUICIDE OF A CLERGYMAN.

THE ASSISTANT RECTOR OF ST. PAUL'S

CHURCH, BALTIMORE, SHOOTS HIMSELF.

DISAPPOINTMENT IN LOVE SAID TO BE THE

CAUSE OF THE RASH ACT—A FRIEND WHO

OWED THE MINISTER MONEY HAD

KILLED HIMSELF A FEW

WEEKS AGO.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Baltimore, May 26.—The Rev. H. Greenfield

Schorr, assistant rector of St. Paul's Protestant

Episcopal Church, shot and killed himself this

morning. Disappointment in love is supposed to

have been the cause of the suicide. For some time

Mr. Schorr appeared melancholy, oftentimes spending

the greater portion of his time locked up in

his study. Whenever he went for his meals, at

the Hotel Remond, which is directly opposite St.

Paul's Church, where he lived, he always selected

a table in a corner of the cafe where he would

escape notice. It was observed by the waiters

that he ate little and always seemed in a great

hurry. On Friday he was called upon to marry a

couple from Pennsylvania, and upon that occasion

only did he appear in anything like good spirits.

After the ceremony he returned to his room, and

did not go out again until yesterday. Last night

he hired a cab and was driven to the home of a

well-known young lady, who is a member of

St. Paul's Church, to whom he had been paying

attentions. He found her at home, and had a

long and earnest conversation with her. When

he was about to leave he became much excited,

and repeatedly asked her to marry him, at the